CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1832. [NO. 784.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Fayetteville Water Works.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held on the 1st inst., GURDON DEMING, Esq., was appointed Superintendant, with full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter to become due to the Company.

E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

June 4th, 1832.

WATER WORKS for sale.

MY undivided half of the Fayetteville WATER WORKS will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. E. J. Hale.

WM. NICHOLS, of Alabama.

May 30, 1832.

I WILL also sell my undivided half in the above Property. E. J. HALE.

May 30, 1832. 83tf.

Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his father, known as the Newby House. The situation is high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached, with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.

SAMUEL NICHOLS.

June 5, 1832. 83tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of Goods to Messrs. Smith & McDonald, earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can, or will be granted. Mr. A. A. T. Smith is fully authorized to collect and grant discharges.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in recommending to his friends and former customers, the two Young Gentlemen to whom he has sold his Stock, as being faithful and complete workmen. Having served him many years, both as Apprentices and Journeymen, he feels confident that all business entrusted to them will be done neatly and punctually.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1832. 83tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH & McDONALD,

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.

June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

☞TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against making any purchase or contract for rent with Samuel F. Nelson, or his Agent, Duncan Mac Rae, Sen'r, of any part of the Wharves or Ware Houses situate in Lower Fayetteville, well known as the property, formerly owned by Duncan Thompson. The said S. F. Nelson having no right, title, or interest in or to the said property. The aforesaid property was purchased by me on my individual account, and for which I hold the title, made to me by the State Bank of North Carolina.

BENJ'N RUSH.

June 4th 1832. 83tf.

Important Facts,

ON the subject of Temperance, selected from the Fourth Annual Report of the American Temperance Society, by the direction of the North Carolina State Society, and addressed by them to the inhabitants of the State, embodied in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, neatly printed, for sale at $1 per 100, at the Store of Caswell S. Bray, one door east of Messrs. E. & I. Blake. *June 5.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John McKay vs Jacob Wilks and James Wilks. } LEVY ON LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wilks, one of the Defendants, is an inhabitant of another State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said Defendant, James Wilks, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and the Lands levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.—[From the Minutes.]

(83-6w. A. McEACHIN, Clerk.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber will do well to call on Thomas Cochran immediately and pay the same.

May 29. A. TORRENCE.
82 3w.

For Sale or Rent,
On Reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of the *WHARVES and WAREHOUSES*, situate in Lower Fayetteville, the well known property formerly owned by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and purchased by the Incorporated Henrietta Steam Boat Company of the State Bank of N. Carolina, March 1st, 1830. For the accommodation of Boat Owners, I will let the privilege of loading and discharging at either of the wharves. There are two wharves with sufficient room for the despatch of business.

In my absence apply to Duncan MacRae, Esq.

SAM'L F. NELSON,
Proprietor one half of Henrietta St. Bt.

May 29th, 1832.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Montgomery County, on the 16th day of May 1832, a negro boy, who said when Committed that he belonged to John Gordin of Guilford County, N. C., and passed by the name of Ben, but since says he belongs to Mrs. Mary Blakely, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, and that his right name is Frank. He is about 20 years of age, rather of light complexion, spare made, 5 feet 7 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

G. W. HILLIARD, *Jailer.*

Lawrenceville, N. C. May 17, 1832. 82-3t

SITTING CHAIRS.

JUST received on consignment, 12 dozen *SITTING CHAIRS*, of various qualities, which will be sold low for cash.

JAMES BAKER.

May 18th, 1832. §81-6t.§

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by

JNO. McARN.

May 29. 82tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

To Saddlers.

WANTED, a first rate Workman, who understands the business well; the kind of work I wish made are plain gentlemen's Saddles; best quality ladies' do, do., quilted work done in the neatest style; to such a hand the best wages will be given, constant employ, the cash paid every week, their expenses paid to this place, stage fare, &c. gratis, and if dissatisfied, paid back home again. If you won't come on these terms, what will you come for Or are there no Saddlers in the country? I would have no objection to two hands of the same description. Apply immediately.

JNO. G. HOSKINS.

Charlotte, N. C. May 12, 1832. 81 4t.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT,

ONE Cask fresh Lime Juice,
Bunch Raisins,
Soft Shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,
Phosphorus Lights,
Scotch Herrings,
Six Bbls. Jameison's Water Crackers,
Port Wine,
Madeira do.

DAVID SHAW.

May 15, 1832. 80-6w.

ICE CREAMS!

MAY be had at the Subscriber's Store, on and after Monday next. D. S.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1832.

James Gaines and others, vs. Archibald McBryde & Thomas Waddill, Sen., Executors of John Montgomery, Esquire. } PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ON motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside, are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in August next, and shew cause why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

JAMES McBRYDE, *C. S. C.*

May 15. 80-6w.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole-skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5 4. 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,
Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26 78-6m.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

CONVENTION.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

On the Resolutions proposing to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.—Jan. 4, 1832.

[Mr. Long of Halifax followed Mr. Pearson in opposition to a Convention. As we intend to publish only one or two of the best Speeches, we omit Mr. Long's, and proceed on to

MR. McQUEEN'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I am one of that number which considered the present an inauspicious period for the discussion of a question so liberally charged with matter of lofty interest to my country as the one now before the House. This question is one which would have been well qualified to darken the surface of our relations, and to impart a keener edge to the implements of political contention—even during a season when the spirit of fraternal unity had poured its soft and balmy unction over the deliberations of the House. If so, how angry and how unrelenting in their nature must be those sensations of hostility which its discussion at this time will inevitably provoke! Mr. Chairman, what, I would ask, is the situation of the House at the present time? It requires not the gift of prophetic intuition to foresee that no possible benefit can spring from the discussion of this question at the present session. A political whirlwind has recently passed over this House, which dissolved the bond of unity between two of its grand divisions—which gave a reviving touch to all the ancient jealousies which existed between them, and summoned into action all those bitter asperities of feeling which the soothing voice even of the renowned father of his country could not lull to repose, should he ascend from his grave and plant his illustrious feet upon the centre of this floor. Many ardent friends of this measure, who now surround me, were anxious to defer its consideration until the next session of the Legislature, or, at any rate, until some future season should roll around more fitly adapted to the adjustment of those delicate features in the Constitution which have long demanded revision; but the question is now before the House, and its friends have but one course to pursue; and that is, to advocate the principle of calling a Convention, notwithstanding they may entertain a disrelish for the resolutions now before the House in their present form, together with the period selected for their discussion. For my own part, I shall discuss the question merely upon the broad ground of its justice, without entering very largely or minutely into a review of all the solid and efficacious support, which the question can summon to its aid at any moment whatever.

The gentleman from Halifax, who last addressed the House, in his long and labored effort, succeeded in effecting one object at least, which lay close to his heart; he made the fact fully intelligible to the House that he is, and ever will be opposed to a Convention; and that the measure can never meet his approbation in any event whatever; but in a spirit of compassion for its friends, which does distinguished credit to his heart, he has kept in reserve those arguments which might possibly conflict with the spreading popularity of the question, or shake the stability of those who are not firmly rooted in the established faith. He has professed, however, to cherish apprehensions that a Convention, thirsting for the charms of novelty and glowing with the fire of innovation, would erase from the Constitution every precious feature which beautifies its aspect. Now I would ask, of whom would the Convention consist? Would it consist of foreigners, who might glory in the reduction of our prosperity; and in the downfall of our cherished institutions? Would it consist of inconsiderate youth panting for power and celebrity, and who would force every other consideration to bend before these imperious passions? Would it consist of lunatics or idiots, who would sport with the fairest and most boasted results of human patriotism and genius? Or would it consist of illiterate savages, who would delight in scattering to the four winds of Heaven these inspiring monuments of safety and glory, for the attainment of which freemen were content to die, and for the enjoyment of which freemen would aspire to live? Would it not rather consist of the hoary fathers of the land, who have reached an honored maturity under the shelter of the Constitution—who have reposed for more than half a century beneath its venerable shade—who are encircled by a posterity most deeply interested in its safety and perpetuation, and whose affections are closely entwined with the best interests of our common country? Would not the Convention consist of those who have already established a reputation for wisdom and integrity, and who have repaid the extended confidence of the public with fidelity and devotion to the primary interests of their country? Would it not be composed of those who have liberty and substance at stake, and who are possessed of friends now sharing the perquisite and emolument of office? Would not a stern regard for personal and relative interest constitute a sufficient bond of assurance for the fidelity of those to whom the revision and amendment of the Constitution would be confided? Would not the fear of that scorn and indignation, which inevitably flows from the abuse of public confidence, be of any avail? Or would a member of the Convention be willing to light the funeral pile of his future popularity with the blazing torch of innovation?

The gentleman from Halifax has paid a glowing tribute to the wisdom of the sainted patriots, whose concern for the felicity of future generations is so clearly delineated upon the venerable pages of our present Constitution. This tribute is pre-eminently their due, and I am prepared to sanction every contribution to the measure of their praise, whether borne upon the whispers of retiring gratitude, or upon the vociferous note of public acclamation; for I do believe that the vision of an enraptured world was never feasted by a more sublime and beautiful spectacle, than the sage group whose consultations for the benefit of posterity terminated in the production of our present Constitution. They were men of superlative patriotism and eminent wisdom, and they conferred upon us the best Constitution their then conceptions would permit. It was an instrument indebted for its birth to a spirit of concession and compromise, and it yielded in us in the days which are gone a respectable share of liberty and happiness.

But it was measurably an experiment. They possessed no infallible guides in the labor of building up a Constitution. They may have observed charters of a similar kind, which had been framed in other States; but the practical effect of these had not been then illustrated by experience, and they have been since altered. The framers of the Constitution may have also collected a few imperfect glimpses of light from a survey of the British political system.

But experience, the sage master of every immoveable political maxim which has ever yet gone forth to the world, has shone upon the structure of the Constitution, and exposed its deformities as well as its beauties to the view. The structure of the Constitution, when surveyed by the dim light of speculation, was similar to the earth when wrapt in the shades of night, regular in all its parts, and, as the sun in the Heavens unveils the irregularities of the globe, as well as its beauties, so did the sun of experience arise in its more accomplished splendour, and beam upon the Constitution, and disclose its imperfections in connection with its precious properties.

I do assert that no stab is offered to the wisdom of our political fathers, in asserting that the present Constitution is palpably defective. Inspiration has communicated to the world a decalogue finished in its parts. But the framers of the Constitution were not endued with prophetic vision, and, consequently, could not anticipate and provide for the unnumbered exigencies of our public career. The question is not, whether the Constitution has sorely oppressed us or not? But it is, whether or not it has yielded us as large a portion of political happiness as the improved and increasing wisdom of man could make it yield?

We might glide down the current of future time, without being very severely or grievously oppressed by the offensive provisions of the Constitution; but it is not a distinguishing trait of the human character, amid the private relations of life, to remain content with that situation which is barely sufferable. So neither is it the case in regard to the public relations of life. The heart of man pants for the greatest attainable good; and if you can justly censure those who call vociferously for a Convention, you may also censure the father who erected his house when his family was small, and who afterwards enlarged its dimensions to suit the growing wants of his children. You may blame the farmer who aims, by the application of new skill in husbandry, to make two blades of corn spring up where only one grew before; and you may with equal propriety censure him who removes the suckers from his corn, excrescences from his body, drones from his hive, or useless scions from his nursery.

The Constitution is like a fountain of water. It must be periodically cleansed of its impurities, or all its issues will be inevitably tainted with the infection of the parent fountain.

The framers of the Constitution have themselves impressed upon the face of that venerable charter, the necessity of periodical Conventions for the revision and amendment of its provisions. They plainly show that they anticipated the necessity themselves. The 1st article of the Bill of Rights proclaims that all political power is derived from, and vested in the people only. The 2d article proclaims that the people of this State possess the sole power of regulating the internal government and police thereof. The 21st article declares that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is necessary. It was right that a Constitutional road was left open for the redress of Constitutional grievances; for if we possessed not this road, we would have been left in a cheerless predicament. What would you think of the artist who would present you a watch, and inform you at the same time that it would stand in need of occasional repairs; but that the repairs could never be accomplished without the ruin of the watch? But our Constitutional artists were not so improvident in their arrangements. They provided an avenue to the attainment of redress for every grievance. Now if grievances actually do exist—if the people of North Carolina are oppressed by those grievances, and a path has been furnished by which they may be redressed—is it humane, generous or right to deny them the boon? Is it not virtually refusing the people of the State the liberty of improving a government which was formed expressly for their benefit? The people of this State, in framing a Constitution, were not so improvident as to tie up their minds without a single reservation to themselves. They did not forever bar up the door of the sanctuary of redress. They instituted a government for perpetuity; but not a Constitution which was to remain literally the same forever. They were sensible that, to render a government permanent in its duration, it was necessary to reserve to themselves the power of expunging from the Constitution such noxious features as might present themselves to view, and of inserting others calculated to furnish a larger and fairer scope to popular liberty.

The Constitution is the child of the people, and as such they have a right to nurse it, and to subject it to such a course of discipline as will best serve their interests. Now I would ask, Mr. Chairman, if there is not as much wisdom abroad over the land now as when the Constitution was formed? If there be not, of what avail are the increased facilities of learning and a more enlarged acquaintance with our own and other systems of government.

Is there not as much patriotism in circulation now as there was when the first revolutionary heart palpitated with the pulse of liberty? It would be doing injustice to the fathers of American freedom to assert that more ardent patriotism ever centered or glowed in any bosoms than that which kindled the revolutionary flame. But their fondness for the Constitution, glowing as it was, was nevertheless in some degree speculative. They revered the child of their conflicts and deliberations because of its anticipated benefits. We cherish the salutary provisions contained in the Constitution for the blessings which they have already bestowed upon us.

We have stronger incentives to preserve those features in the Constitution which are truly estimable, than its framers had when they first committed that instrument to the world. They esteemed them for the same reason that a parent dotes upon the child of his elder age. Because it blooms with the health and glows with the affection which is to shield his descent to the grave from mockery and insult. We esteem the fairer provisions in the Constitution as does a child the venerable parent who covered the weakness of his infancy with the mantle of protection, and who scattered benefits upon the path of his maturity. It is for this reason that we aspire to infuse new life and health into the withered frame of our present Constitution. And even, Mr. Chairman, if the Constitution of North Carolina dispensed at this time a more copious stream of benefits to her citizens than flowed from any other political charter upon the surface of this continent; yet, if imperfections were so profusely mingled with those benefits as to disarm them of their composing influence over the feelings of our population, it would then be a duty of supreme obligation, which we owed ourselves and posterity, to rectify the Constitution, and to purify its resulting benefits of every blemish whatever. But, sir, what is the real character of this instrument, the provisions of which have been so liberally applauded?—True it is, our personal rights are secured from invasion by its provisions, and no offensive or glaring act of tyranny would be tolerated by them—we enjoy under the present Constitution that negative species of happiness which is the portion of an individual confined in prison for some slight transgression of the law—we are free from absolute pain; but we derive from the Constitution no positive and sensible delight; for we are prevented by its present arrangements from embarking on that pleasing sea of experiment, upon which other commonwealths have floated in glory to the haven of high and palmy prosperity. I entertain no apprehension whatever that the Constitution would be shorn of all its valuable features, if submitted for revision to those who are profoundly concerned for its preservation; but, sir, if the political rights of the citizen are now disregarded for the sake of preserving the Constitution, or, in other words from the fear of losing it entirely, does not this constitute a glaring sacrifice of the end to the means? The Constitution was framed for the protection of public liberty, and its framers did not design to sacrifice that liberty in order to obtain it. Would it not be preferable, then, even to hazard the security of that instrument in aspiring to enlarge and refine public liberty than to retain it in its present form at the expense of public freedom. It was not for the attainment of an elective despotism that the sages of the revolution participated so freely in the perils and trials of that convulsed era; yet it is an elective despotism in the strictest sense of the term which wields the sceptre of political authority in North Carolina; for it matters not by what appellation a minority in possession of the supreme power of a State may be distinguished; yet if the will of the majority be controlled by its dicta, it is an elective despotism in substance; and if you once admit that a county embracing a population of only 3,000 souls is entitled to an equal amount of representation with one containing 6,000, then you sanction the doctrine that 1,000 souls are entitled to an equal share of political power with 12,000; for the authority of numbers is as virtually prostrated in the first case as in the last. It is the hatred of submission to this illegitimate power on the part of the West, and the apprehension of losing it on the part of the East, which has poisoned our legislation for many preceding years, and paralized every effort of North Carolina to assume her merited rank among her sisters of the Union. Amend your Constitution, and distribute your representation upon the fair and equitable principle of taxation and population, and this mournful state of things will flee from within our borders, a tide of prosperity will gush forth and refresh the land which will not ebb, and a brighter sun will beam upon the State than ever gilded her borders before. We should as studiously guard against a feeling of veneration for the defects of our political institutions as we should against a feeling of complacency for the sins of our hearts. The one, like the other, may furnish an easy conquest during their greener age; but once permit them to seize our affections with a firm grasp, and it will require the energies of an armed world to correct the one, and the mercy of Omnipotence to extirpate the other.

From the Philadelphia (Jackson.) Enquirer.

It is stated in one of the papers, that the President will negative any bill for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. This statement we are inclined to believe, from our private advices from Washington, is utterly erroneous. The President will not veto a modified charter for the Bank. See his last message. In that he refers the question to the People, through their Representatives.

A Challenge.—When Judge Thatcher was, many years ago, member of Congress from Massachusetts, he was challenged to a duel, by Mr. Blount, member from North Carolina, for words spoken in debate. The Judge, on reading the message from Blount, after adjusting his wig and revolutionary hat, said to the bearer—"Give my respectful compliments to your master, and tell him he cannot have a definitive answer to-day. Let him be patient a short time, till I can write to Portland and receive an answer. I always consult *my wife*, on matters of importance, well knowing that she is a better Judge of family affairs than myself. If she consents to take the choice of becoming *a widow*, or having her husband *hanged for murder*, I certainly will fight Mr. Blount. Tell him not to be in a hurry; it will not take more than three weeks to recieve her election."

FROM THE ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

The Vice Presidency.—We stated in our last, that in case we should be restricted in our choice to Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Sergeant, we should decidedly prefer the former, and we believe such to be the decision of the Jackson Party generally. But, as we have often and repeatedly declared we cannot in anywise consider the controversy as narrowed down to these two individuals. We regret that from an editorial remark in our last—our meaning was so far perverted as to make some of our friends suppose we were wavering in our support of Judge Barbour. We did hope that our opinions and our principles were sufficiently well known to entirely preclude such a belief. Upon this subject, we have taken our stand—We have "nailed our colours to the mast," and are determined to stand or fall by Judge Barbour and the doctrines of "Free Trade and State Rights." For ourself we do not look upon Sergeant as an object of so much terror, believing that in no event can he be elected while Barbour is a candidate; and we believe that much of the fear and apprehension expressed of his being elected is sheer affectation—an artful device to deceive the people and frighten them into a support of Mr. Van Buren. He is held up only as a sort of raw-head and bloody bones to alarm and intimidate those who have little opportunity of investigating the subject for themselves. To the *professing* friends of Barbour, or those who declare they will support him could they see any chance of his election, we would say "come, let us reason together;" and we think we can show to the satisfaction of every mind open to conviction, that Barbour, will not only go to the Senate, but that no efforts upon the part of his *false* friends, or the real friends of Van Buren can keep him out.

The following calculation we submit to our readers, believing it to be candid and impartial.

VAN BUREN—New York,	42		
New Hampshire,	7		
Maine,	3		
Tennessee,	15		
		— Total	67
SERGEANT—Massachusetts,	14		
Rhode Island,	4		
Connecticut,	8		
Maine,	7		
Delaware,	3		
New Jersey,	8		
Maryland,	5		
Louisiana,	5		
		— Total	54
WILLKINS—Pennsylvania,			30
ELLMAKER—Vermont,			7
BARBOUR—Virginia,	23		
North Carolina,	15		
South Carolina,	11		
Georgia,	11		
Alabama,	7		
Maryland,	5		
Mississippi,	4		
Missouri,	4		
		— Total	80
JOHNSON—Kentucky,	15		
Ohio,	21		
Indiana,	9		
Illinois,	4		
		— Total	49

Now of the whole number of votes, 144 are necessary to a choice by the people. As our calculation stands, Barbour and Van Buren go into the Senate as the two highest. But let us suppose Johnson retires from the field, we have 49 doubtful votes. If they be given to Van Buren, he still goes into the Senate with Barbour—give them to Sergeant, and it is Sergeant & Barbour—give them to Wilkins, and Barbour and Wilkins are returned. So that claiming for Barbour only what may be termed certain votes, and make what disposition we please of the doubtful votes, his chance of getting to the Senate is almost morally certain. Place him in the Senate and there seems to be but one opinion, which is, that he will be elected above any other named candidate. It was stated in the Virginia caucus, by several highly intelligent and respectable gentlemen, that they had the highest authority for saying, Judge Barbour would beat any other candidate before the Senate.

As regards an election of Vice President by the Senate, we can see no possible objection to it, and we shrewdly suspect, it is not so much the principle of a Senatorial election, against which the Van Buren party contends, as a well grounded fear that the Senate will, in no event, elect their favorite.

By a reference to our calculation, it will be seen, that in no case, Barbour being a candidate, can *Van Buren and Sergeant go in the Senate together.* If Sergeant goes into the Senate by obtaining the 49 doubtful votes, it diminishes the vote of Van Buren and renders it impossible for him to be one of the two highest—and by adding the same votes to Van Buren, Sergeant's prospect is blasted. So that, so far from our support of Barbour ensuring the election of Sergeant, it is the only thing which will certainly defeat it. For suppose the South generally, dead to every impulse of honorable ambition, and to the noblest feelings of patriotism, should give up her candidate and throw her influence into the scales of Van Buren, the vote of one little State ever famed for her chivalry and her devotion to principle (we allude to South Carolina) will prevent the election of Van Buren by the people, and certainly throw him into the Senate with Sergeant. But to the proofs.

We will give *Van Buren*, New York 42, New Hampshire 7, Maine 3, Tennessee 15, Virginia 23, N. Carolina 15, Georgia 11, Alabama 7, Maryland 5, Missouri 4, Mississippi 4, in all 136.

We will give *Sergeant*, Massachusetts 14, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, Maine 7, Delaware 3, New Jersey 8, Maryland 5, Louisiana 5—total 54.

To *Wilkins*, Pennsylvania 30, S. Carolina 11—41. We state upon the best authority that restricted to a choice, of Van Buren or Wilkins, S. Carolina decidedly prefers the latter.

To *R. M. Johnson*, Kentucky 15, Ohio 21, Indiana 9, Illinois 4—total 49.

In this event, Van Buren and Sergeant go into the Senate together, and of course, the latter is elected. But for argument sake admit that Johnson is withdrawn; the 49 Western votes will then be given to Wilkins or to Sergeant. For it is thought and believed at Washington that Van Buren is so unpopular in the West, his name on the Jackson Ticket will, in those States, ensure the success of Clay. Will any, with these undeniable facts and plain demonstrations before them, still indulge in the assertion that Barbour cannot be elected, and that his running will elect Sergeant? We think not. Let us then put our shoulders to the wheel—let the whole South act as one man; for the period is a momentous one, and calls for unanimity and firmness. If Judge Barbour with his high character for talents and sound principles—eminent as a scholar, a jurist and a legislator—with a private reputation unsullied by the breath of calumny, cannot now be elected, the South may give up all hope of ever seeing one of her citizens placed in the first or second office of the Government. It is not enough that we should be ground down by an organised system of tyranny, injustice and oppression—it is not enough that our petitions should be disregarded and our remonstrances and menaces alike treated with derision by an unprincipled majority in Congress, but our citizens must also submit to a system of *proscription.*

State Convention.—It is known to the public, that a large portion of the supporters of the present Administration, are dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice Presidency and are taking measures to defeat his election. In this State, a Convention has been determined on, to meet in our City on the 18th inst., for the purpose of recommending some suitable person to the people, to be placed on a Ticket with General Jackson, and to designate Electors, pledged to the support of that individual. From every indication which has appeared, we have no doubt that the candidate selected will be the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia; and so far as we have any opportunity of acquiring information, it is our opinion, that nothing is wanting but vigorous activity to secure to him the vote of the State, the Baltimore endorsement to the contrary notwithstanding. It is to be regretted, that this proposition for embodying public sentiment in a Convention, was not suggested at an earlier day. As it is however, the meeting promises to be highly respectable, whether reference is had to the talents or numerical strength of the Delegates, and will, for a short period, by their presence, impart an agreeable animation to our town.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Raleigh Star.

That Judge Barbour is the favourite of North Carolina, we affirm without hesitation, and a ticket that will secure to him her vote can be formed with perfect ease, by means of the proposed Convention. All that is wanting is, that those who usually take the lead in such matters step forward promptly, and invite the co-operation of the people.

As this opinion may be doubted by our friends at a distance, whose sole means of judging is the vote given in the Baltimore Convention, we take occasion to say that those who attended that Convention from this State, did not truly represent the feelings of her citizens. We understand there were only *five* of them, and that their votes were made to tell 9 for Mr. Van Buren, and 6 for Mr. Barbour. Now, we do not pretend to doubt the sincerity of their motives; but as they could not have been well acquainted with every section of the State, it will be no disparagement to them to say, that we believe they acted under the influence of a mistaken opinion.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has just passed unanimously, sundry resolutions in favor of the Tariff and the U. S. Bank, of which the two following comprise the substance:

And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That *the People of Pennsylvania never can consent to an abandonment of the Protective System.*

And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That connected as the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures are with the successful financial operations and sound currency of the country, *we view the speedy re-chartering of the Bank of the United States as of vital importance to the public welfare.*

If we mistake not the signs of the times, a glorious change is rapidly changing the political aspect of our confiding but abused State. A voice from the Farmers of Washington county has been heard, from the other side of the Alleghany, from the coal region of the east, and from the iron mines, the furnaces and forges of the interior. The era of delusion has passed away in this State, and, as surely as the election day arrives, the whole electoral vote of Pennsylvania will be given AGAINST this Administration, which has covered with shame those that brought it into power, mortified and disgusted its friends, and more than verified the predictions of its enemies.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

From the National Gazette.

The Richmond Enquirer has declared that the President will negative any bill for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The Alexandria Gazette remarks—"This is not the first time that the Enquirer has predicted the veto." The phrase should be *bespoken* the Veto. Dictation to the President is intended.

Adjournment of Congress.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday, conjectures that Congress will not adjourn before the 15th of July, and says, "There is a determination in both Houses, to act upon the Bank question before the adjournment, and if it be possible for a majority to unite upon any scheme of a bill, also upon the Tariff."

Important Decision.—David B. Ogden, Esq. has recently decided, that when an individual sells real estate at public auction, and restricts the auctioneer to a certain price, it is optional with the purchaser whether he will adhere to or reject the purchase.

The above statement, from the Courier of this morning, is, we understand, incorrect. The decision made by Mr. Ogden, as arbitrator, was, that when an auctioneer bids for property he offers for sale, and makes repeated bids on himself until he receives a real bid, at which the property is struck off, the purchaser is not bound by the purchase.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The following correspondence will be interesting to the many friends of Major Cameron in this State, who will be pleased to see how well he has sustained the interests of his country and her citizens.

From the New Orleans Courier, May 18.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The following correspondence, which took place at the instance of Gen. Santa Anna, between CARIACO VASQUEZ and J. A. CAMERON, Esq. our Consul at Vera Cruz, on a reiterated demand of the former that our merchants at that place should pay into the Treasury the funds which it was alleged they owed to the National Custom House of Vera Cruz, or in default thereof, within 48 hours after the said notice, they would be held personally responsible for their disobedience, was politely handed to us by a gentleman very recently arrived from Vera Cruz.—It is with great satisfaction we record the appropriate conduct of our Consul on this occasion. It reflects the highest credit upon him, and will be fully appreciated by his fellow citizens both here and there.

COMMANDANCY OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ.

His Excellency, the General in Chief, being informed that my order of the 18th of April last, had completely failed in its effect of obliging the merchants of this place to pay into the Treasury the funds which they owe to this National Custom House, immediately, has been pleased to reiterate the order in the most positive manner, by requiring payment effectually to be made within the space of forty-eight hours, notwithstanding what you declare to me in your note of the 19th. Complying with this last order, I make known to the said merchants, that after the said term of 48 hours, fixed for the payment of their respective debts, their effects, and in default of them, their persons shall be responsible for their disobedience.

I have the honor of making this known to you that you may communicate it to the citizens of your country, for the purpose, that they may conform themselves to this ultimate intimation.

God and Liberty. *Vera Cruz, May 4, 1832.*

CARIACO VASQUEZ.

Senior Vice Consul of the U. S. of A.

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA, *Vera Cruz, May 5, 1832.*

To Colonel C. Vasquez,

Military Commandant of Vera Cruz:

SIR—Your letter dated the 4th inst. directed to the "*Vice* Consul of the United States of America," has been received by *me*, and having seen the American merchants of Vera Cruz, and communicated to them its contents, I hasten to reply to it.

After my letter of the 19th of April, in reply to your official note of the 18th of the same month, in which I assured you, that the American merchants were unable at this time, to pay their duties to Government, I flattered myself that they would not have been pressed again upon that subject, under existing circumstances. The assurance was made in perfect good faith, and founded upon the naked fact. Judge then, of my surprise, when I hear you declare in your official note of the 4th inst. that "notwithstanding what I say to you in my letter of the 19th of April, the American merchants must pay *effectually* all they owe in the Custom House, within the space of forty-eight hours." Can men pay, when they have not got the means of paying? —Shall circumstances over which they have had no control, but which they deplore, be made a pretext for harrassing and oppressing them? Answer, Justice! It is well known to you, as it is to every one else, that the commerce of Vera Cruz has been effectually suspended, by *military operations*, for the last three or four months; that the merchants have been unable to sell their goods, or to obtain payment of their debts; that no *conducta* has arrived in this city since October last, and that in consequence, the merchants have been unable to receive their funds from the interior.

It is also a fact, as notorious as it is true, that most of the money brought by the last *conducta*, was paid into the Custom House, and that very little money ever reaches Vera Cruz, but through the conductas. The American merchants are without money, at present; and their being so arises from circumstances over which they had no control.

But you are pleased to say "that unless the American merchants of Vera Cruz pay their respective dues to the custom house, within 48 hours, their effects, and in default of them, their persons shall be responsible for their disobedience."

Gen. Santa Anna, in whose name you write, and whose orders you profess to give, has certainly the *physical* power and force to seize the property, and imprison the persons, of the American citizens of Vera Cruz, *if such be his will;*—but happily for mankind, in this age of intelligence and civilization, *mere force and strength*, constitute no *right*. *Rights*, to be recognized, must be founded in law and justice, and no other will meet with the approbation of mankind. Gen. Santa Anna is now acting a conspicuous part upon the great theatre of the world, and the friends of civil liberty, in both the old and new hemisphere, are watching his course with intense interest. He has, hitherto, occupied the proud and elevated station of a Patriot—a lover of Civil Liberty—of free and just institutions, of the Rights of men—and of the supremacy of the laws. He now, through you, makes a demand on the American merchants, which is not warranted by any principle of law or justice. Let him not tarnish his fair fame by an act, which the whole civilized world will pronounce unjust and illegal. How stands the case? The American merchants of Vera Cruz, among others are indebted to the Government of the United Mexican States for duties upon importations. They have given their bonds to the Mexican Government, to secure the payment of these duties. A civil commotion breaks out, and Vera Cruz falls into the hands of those, who demand the removal of the ministers, but who by that very demand, as well as by their subsequent acts, admit that the Government of Mexico still exists. The supreme Congress of this Government enacts and publishes a solemn decree or ordinance, declaring it to be unlawful for any merchant indebted at the custom house in Vera Cruz, for duties, to make payment to any person, or at any other place, than the general treasury at Mexico, or at some commissariat out of Vera Cruz. A demand for these very debts, so due the Government, is now made on the merchants by Gen. Santa Anna, who, whatever may be his merits, is *not* the Government of Mexico, according to his own declarations; nor does he ask payment in the name of the Government. There is no act or declaration of Gen. Santa Anna, of which I am apprised, in which he denies the existence of the United Mexican States Government, or assumes to speak in their name. Suppose for a moment, (which really is *not* the fact) that the American merchants had the means of paying.—Would they be safe in doing so? What security have they, that they would not be called upon, at a future day, by the Mexican Government to make these same payments over again? Whatever may be their wishes and hopes on the subject, they pretend not to predict how the present controversies will terminate. And, yet, under these circumstances, will Gen. Santa Anna insist that they *shall* pay, or if they do not, "shall be responsible in their effects and in their persons for their *disobedience.*"

Disobedience!—This is a word not to be found in the vocabulary of a freeman. It grates harshly upon the ears of an American citizen! *Disobedience!* To what? To any Law? To any obligation of morality? No. But disobedience to a command, which has no warrant in Law or Justice. Will not General Santa Anna call to mind, that he is hailed as the friend of civil liberty? that he is now confessedly, fighting in her cause? Will he not reflect that he has a character to sustain, of infinitely more value to him, than the paltry hundreds or thousands, which might be extorted from the American merchants? Will he not reflect that he is denouncing confiscation and imprisonment upon the citizens of a sister Republic, with whom recent treaties of amity and commerce have been exchanged?—Will he not reflect that he is requiring the American merchants to perform an *impossibility*, and in default of performance, threatens them with proceedings as illegal as unjust?—I flatter myself that he will banish all harsh measures from his counsels, and remain satisfied with the assurance that the American merchants have not the means of paying.

If, notwithstanding this repeated and solemn assurance, the harsh measures which are threatened, be resorted to, the American merchants will look, with confidence, for protection, to their own Government, which, never yet, allowed the injuries of its citizens to go unredressed.

I have deemed it my duty to be thus frank and explicit with you, seeing that my letter of the 19th of April failed of making its due impression upon you.

I have the honor to be most respectfully your very obedient servant.

J. A. CAMERON, *Consul U. S. A.*

From the Rutherford Spectator.

Convention.—We notice, with pleasure, a communication in the Fayetteville Observer, addressed to the people of this State, on the subject of calling a Convention for the revision of the Constitution, by a committee chosen in December last, for the purpose of addressing a circular to the people of the several counties. This address is written with much ability, and affords arguments in favor of the call of a Convention which cannot be refuted. One fact strikes us more particularly, and of which we were not before aware, that the Constitution by which we are now governed *was never adopted or ratified by the people:* that owing to the disturbed state of the country, engaged as it was in war, it was found impracticable to submit it to their decision and it was taken as the best guide which the nature of the times would afford. But the half century which has elapsed since this instrument was formed, has wrought a material change in the state of things. The din of war no longer greets the ear, but the sound of discontent, under the inequalities entailed upon us by our present Constitution, are to be heard throughout the West; the patriotic in other sections look upon it as the Upas, whose withering influence has checked the growth and paralysed the energies of the State. If the cause of all or much of our embarrassments is to be traced to our present system of unequal representation, by which one third of the population of the State governs the other two thirds, we say let it be submitted to the people to say, whether they will longer abide by a Constitution which deprives them of their dearest rights and privileges. The only redress which the people have is, to manifest at the coming election their wishes—to speak forth their will at the ballot box, by writing on their tickets, either "Convention," or "No Convention:" and let the Candidates so elected, vote in the Assembly according to the will of their constituents, and we doubt not but that a large majority will be found favourable to the measure. We shall endeavor to give the whole of the circular of the committee to our readers, next week.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

Taking Stock—the Western Bank.—Yesterday was the last day assigned by the act of the legislature for the PEOPLE to subscribe for the stock of the Western Bank. As fifty shares might be taken by each person on this last day, the struggle and excitement were commensurately increased. We were among the spectators of the scene during a few minutes of yesterday. It is impossible, without rendering ourselves liable to the charge of exaggeration, to give an adequate idea of the disgraceful and inhuman proceedings.—There were probably 5,000 *spectators*—many of them, however, interested in the struggle that was going on among those who were attempting to force their way to the window and obtain scrip. These latter, about three hundred, were for the most part stout and athletic men, a large proportion of them stripped of every vestment but their pantaloons and shoes, and many of them distinguished by black eyes, bruised limbs, and gashed faces—sad indications of their struggles for stock.

The building from which the stock was dispensed is a four story brick house, on the north side of Market street, and immediately below Twelfth. All its lower windows were closed, and over the one through which the stock was delivered, boards were nailed, through which was a solitary aperture sufficiently large to admit two hands at one time. Around this window was a solid phalanx of men, wedged together as compactly as living beings could be wedged, some of them writhing and struggling to reach the aperture, others fainting, shrieking with pain, and beseeching a passage outward in order to save their lives. Many were dragged out like dead bodies, after ropes had been attached to their limbs.—Not one fifth of those who reached the windows were able to remain there a sufficient length of time for the Commissioners to take their money and hand them their certificate; and some who had accomplished this object, were so weakened and exhausted by the effort, that their certificates fell from their nerveless hands before they could effect their escape. Shouts, huzzas, cheers and imprecations were blended; and while some attempted to revive the strength and protract the courage of their friends by fanning, &c. others adopted another plan, and administered to them potations of whiskey.

New Gazetteer of the United States.—William Darby, Esq. known for his excellent work "A View of the United States," and Theodore Dwight, Jun. Esq. have issued a prospectus of a New Gazetteer of the United States, containing copious descriptions of all its divisions, with full geographical and statistical notices. Two years labor has been bestowed on the compilation, which will extend to 500 or 600 pages.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 4.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the Edward Quesnel packet ship from Havre, Paris accounts to the 5th ult. are received, which are chiefly important as showing a constant and rapid increase of cholera in that city. Its appearance in Havre is now certain; there were 4 new cases, from 3d to 4th May, and there had occurred altogether 56 cases, of which 24 resulted fatally.

The Russian ratification of the 24 articles was received in London on 1st May, but was not yet exchanged.

A Carlist conspiracy in the south of France had been discovered; of which Marseilles was to be the chief theatre.

M. Montalivat is charged, *ad interim*, with the duties of Premier. The condition of M. Cassimir Perrier as to ultimate recovery seems doubtful.

The Cholera had almost disappeared in London. There were but two new cases on the 3d, and three deaths.

Dublin.—The Cholera has been on the increase in Dublin, and its ravages in that seat of filth and poverty, the Liberties, have been frightful. The following is a summary of the returns from Dublin and the vicinity, published on Tuesday: remaining at last report, 117; new cases, 94; deaths, 20; recovered, 30; remaining, 161; total cases from the commencement, 501; deaths, 187. From the returns for the whole of Ireland it appears that there have been from the commencement of the disease, cases, 1056; deaths, 380.

Cork.—The number of cases continue about the same, but the mortality is diminishing. The following is the official report up to Tuesday at 3 o'clock: Remaining at last report, 296; new cases, 60; deaths, 10; recoveries, 55; remaining this day, 291. From commencement, 878 cases: 255 deaths.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Thursday, May 3.—The sales of the week are 12,000 bags: in prices there is no material alteration. The arrivals are 4 vessels from the United States and 3 from Brazil.

Rail Roads.—The following important fact appears, from the Report of Mr. Knight, the eminent Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, viz: that one ordinary sized horse will, with ease, for his constant work, draw two loaded Cars of 7,200 lbs. each, upon a Rail Road, with an ascent that varies from a level to 27½ feet per mile. So that on these Roads, one horse will perform the work of 12 or 14 horses on common roads, and at all seasons of the year. This, says the able Editor of the Rail Road Journal would be a sufficient inducement, if there were no other, for the construction of Rail Roads; but there are other *very strong* inducements for the general introduction of this mode of intercommunication. It will cause the wilderness to disappear, and the arts to flourish. It will make neighbours and friends of those who are now, and without such facilities will ever remain strangers; and it will beyond all question tend more to the lasting *union* of these States, than any other measure which has ever been devised.

Raleigh Regista.

Argumentum ad hominum.—The Richmond Enquirer took severely to task Judge Brackenridge for his recent appeal against General Jackson's violation of promise to him. The Enquirer defends the General as well as possible from the rather severe attack of the Judge, and in return, Judge Brackenridge, through the Whig, thus addresses the Editor of the Enquirer:—

"Is it not true, Mr. Ritchie, that you denounced Gen. Jackson, and declared that his election would *be a curse to the country?* As you will not deny this, I will give you a piece of information, which will no doubt be acceptable, as it will shew, that Gen. Jackson, at that time, more than reciprocated your sentiments. I have often heard him use these emphatic words, for he was fond of giving emphasis to his expressions—Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America: and in one of his letters, he uses the following language, which deserves to be engraven on brass—'I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cocke, Whitman and Williams, AIDED BY THAT INFAMOUS PRESS, THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. If such a corrupt press, as the Richmond Enquirer, were to approbate my conduct, I should think, in some unguarded moment, I had committed some great moral impropriety.'"

So, then, we understand that Mr. Ritchie and Gen. Jackson have balanced accounts.

When Mr. Duff Green applied to the United States Bank for a loan, he did it through Judge Hemphill, of this city. The request to the Judge on the occasion contained the following sentence:—

"It may be proper to add, that no accommodation given by the Bank will induce me to alter, in any respect, the course which my paper has pursued in relation to it."

The following is a part of the answer of Mr. Biddle to Mr. Hemphill:—

"I will submit the proposal to the Board at their next meeting. In the mean time, I can only say that it will receive from them a kind and respectful consideration, as a matter of business, without looking to the past or the future. The Bank is glad to have friends from conviction; but seeks none from interest. For myself, I love the freedom of the press too much to complain of its occasional injustice to me; and if the loan be made, it shall be with a perfect understanding—to be put into the note if necessary—that the borrower is to speak his mind about the Bank just as freely as he did before, which I take to be ample room and verge enough.'"

And Duff Green has ever since spoken his mind as freely as he did before, and the Bank has received its interest. What more was required?—*U. S. Gazette.*

We observe in a Southern paper a statement of the alleged circulation of the Washington Globe, with some allusion to that of the National Intelligencer. We envy not the success of our neighbors, whatever it may be; but we take upon ourselves to express our belief that no newspaper in the United States has a circulation as great as that of the National Intelligencer—nor any one a subscription list more stable or more certainly increasing than ours.—*Nat. Int.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 30, 1832.

The vexed and momentous question which is unfortunately corroding the feeling of fraternity which has so long cemented this Union, is now in full blast in the House of Representatives; you readily understand, of course, that I have allusion to the Tariff.—The splendid system of plunder which does not much enrich the North, and renders the South poor indeed—subject, in fact to a state more degrading than colonial vassalage—more degrading than the condition of a colony, because the injuries of the system are inflicted by commercial cupidity under color and pretext of promoting the general welfare, in which all claim to be equally interested.

The champion of the South, Mr. McDuffie, opened the debate in the House of Representatives on Monday and concluded yesterday, having occupied nearly four hours each day, in the delivery of a powerful argument, which cannot have failed to produce a beneficial effect. He did justice to himself and honor to his State. He disclaimed with all the fervor of a patriot's eloquence, any want of love of Union on the part of the South, and charged home upon the manufacturer of the North, that it is he—that thou art the man—who is calculating the value of the Union. We do not love Union less; but we love Liberty and Free trade more; and in a tone and strain that rivetted attention and evinced sincerity, he solemnly announced the painful conviction of his mind that a dismemberment of the Union will as certainly ensue on a failure or refusal to adjust the Tariff satisfactorily to the South,—yes, as certainly as the thunderbolt pursues the flash.

And will this embarrassing question be settled satisfactorily to all parties? This question is full of doubts and encompassed with difficulties. I fear the South demands too much *immediately* and the North is not willing *ultimately* to yield enough. A firm forbearance and patriotic expostulations may yet prove effectual; and I am happy to assure you that more of this kindly feeling and manly sentiment exists here than is generally believed abroad; the clamor of political zealots and unthinking letter writers to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is not doubted, I believe, that the *Senate* will sanction a renewal of the U. S. Bank Charter, subject to many important modifications and restrictions—in fact, the friends of the Bank in both branches of Congress will probably be successful, up to the time at which the interference of a co-ordinate branch of the Government may be *legitimately* interposed —at this point doubts and shadows perplex and intercept the view.

The readers of this paper, and the readers of papers which flourished before the National Intelligencer had existence, have heard, year after year, of the far-famed claim of Amy Darden of North Carolina for her horse Romulus, which was pressed into the public service during the Revolutionary war. To all those readers or such of them as have survived the lapse of years, we have the pleasure to announce that they will hear of this venerable claim no more:—it has finally, and at last, passed both Houses of Congress, and unless the President shall, contrary to all probability, interpose his veto to its consummation, it will become a law.—*Nat. Int.*

Apportionment of Representatives.—On the first page of this paper will be found the act of Congress, passed at the present session, providing for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States. According to this act, the representation will be as follows:

Maine,	8	North Carolina,	13
New Hampshire,	5	South Carolina,	9
Massachusetts,	12	Georgia,	9
Rhode Island,	2	Kentucky,	13
Connecticut,	6	Tennessee,	13
Vermont,	5	Ohio,	19
New York,	40	Indiana,	7
New Jersey,	6	Mississippi,	2
Pennsylvania,	28	Alabama,	5
Delaware,	1	Illinois,	3
Maryland,	8	Louisiana,	3
Virginia,	21	Missouri,	2

It is very clear to us, that the nomination, by the Baltimore Convention, of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice Presidency, will be wholly disregarded by the friends of Gen. Jackson, in the State of Pennsylvania. A strong evidence of this is found in the subjoined paragraph, from a paper friendly to Gen. Jackson, and preferring Mr. Van Buren for the second office, but afraid of him as a candidate in Pennsylvania:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER OF THURSDAY.

On Tuesday we adverted to the inexpediency of nominating a second Jackson electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. The more we reflect upon the subject, the more thoroughly are we convinced that the measure would be impolitic, and tend to jeopard the fair expression of the will of Pennsylvania in favor of our venerable President. The election of a President is of vastly greater importance than the election of a Vice President. The latter can be of no very great moment, except in a contingency not likely to happen. The re-election of Gen. Jackson is of vital interest, and ought not to be put to hazard by any secondary consideration.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the President would have made the Treasury project of a bill for modifying the Tariff much more favorable to the South, but from a belief that Congress would not adopt it in that eligible form.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Extensive Snow Storm.—A correspondent in Sullivan county, in a letter dated on Friday last, says, he was then writing in the midst of a snow storm. A gentleman from Providence has stated to us, that the snow was falling in that city on Friday, when he came on board the steam boat. A gentleman who travelled on Friday from Boston to Norwich, states, that in Uxbridge, Douglas, Thompson and Brooklyn, the snow also fell on Friday. In the north-west part of Connecticut, the snow fell in considerable quantities on Thursday and Friday. On Saturday, the brow of Select Mountain, near Hartford, was enveloped in the mantle of winter.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1832.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Citizens of this Town, held on Saturday last, Jas. Baker, Esq. Acting Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and Wm. J. Anderson Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen persons be appointed to make all suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, That the Police of the Town be requested to appropriate the necessary sum for defraying expenses of salute, &c.

The following persons were appointed the Committee, viz: Col. Jas. H. Hooper, Col. S. T. Hawley, Col. J. W. Cochran, Major W. L. Hawley, Major John Lippitt, Capt. J. W. Howell, Capt. John McLeran, Dr. T. N. Cameron, Dr. James H. Dickson, Edward J. Hale, Thomas L. Hybart, Louis D. Henry, James Baker, and Edw. L. Winslow, Esqrs.

United States Bank.—On Wednesday last, upon a notice of only a few hours, a very numerous meeting of citizens of this County and Town, (principally of the former) was held at the large room of Mr. Salmon's Hotel, for the purpose of expressing an opinion in relation to the U. S. Bank, to be forwarded to the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, the Representative in Congress from this District. Col. Alexander Elliott was called to the Chair, and Wm. Murchison, Esq., appointed Secretary. After a brief statement of the object of the meeting, by the Chairman, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the wishes of the meeting, who, on retiring, hastily prepared the following resolutions, which were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the undersigned citizens of Cumberland County, North Carolina, the continuance of the present Bank of the U. States is demanded by the best interests of the country, which we believe would suffer incalculable injury by the refusal of the present Congress to recharter that Institution.

Resolved, That in our opinion, a large majority of the citizens of this Congressional District are in favor of a renewal of the Charter, and that we in our own and their behalf, respectfully request our Representative, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, to vote for the renewal of the Charter, with such modifications as may be agreed on.

These resolutions were then signed by the individuals present at the meeting, and in the course of the following day or two, by many others, so that previous to their transmission to Mr. Bethune, there were between 2 and 3 hundred signatures attached to them; embracing almost every individual belonging to either the County or Town, who had an opportunity of signing them. The spirit with which the subject was taken up, and the interest felt in it by so many citizens, many of whom never had any dealings with the Bank, sufficiently evinced that the popularity of the Institution was far more general than we had supposed. It could not well be otherwise, however, if it had not been attempted elsewhere to make it a party question; for there probably never was an institution managed with more prudence, and at the same time liberality, and freedom from political influence, than the Office of the U. S. Bank in this town. It has not been forgotten, too, that it has been the means of restoring our currency to a sound and healthful state, so that North Carolina Bank Notes are now as good as any Bank Notes in the Union.—Another circumstance has no doubt much weight with those who desire a continuance of the present Bank. The Charters of our local Banks expire in a few years, and they are now winding up their affairs.—Session after session of the Legislature has passed away without the friends of a new Bank being able to agree among themselves as to the principle upon which one shall be established; and it is entirely uncertain whether they will agree before the expiration of the present Charters. In this state of things, the U. States Bank, conducted as it has heretofore been, in a manner to command the confidence and respect of the public, is rendered doubly valuable to the citizens of North Carolina; and we really do believe that the Representatives in Congress from this State would not only be consulting the interests, but the wishes also of their constituents, by sustaining the present Institution.

Will not some of the friends of the Bank in the other Counties of this District, use a little exertion to obtain a similar expression of public sentiment?

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL.

Anti-Van Buren Meeting.—We too, have to record the happening of such an event among us. On Monday last, after a previous notice of some weeks, the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, or to speak with more propriety, the opponents of Gen. Jackson, assembled at the Court House, it being Court week, to elect delegates to the State Convention which is proposed to be held in Raleigh. We understand that the meeting was composed mostly of the friends of Mr. Clay; from what we have heard, we have reason to believe that there was not one decided Jackson man who took part in the meeting. Let the Jackson men be on the alert, and they cannot fail to detect the game which their opponents are trying to play off upon them. We do not believe that in this Electoral District there can be found one Jackson man who can be flattered so much as to accept a nomination of Elector from that Convention.

REMARKS.—The Journal does *not* "speak with more propriety" in denouncing the above meeting as an assemblage of the "opponents" of Gen. Jackson; nor has it been correctly informed that "the meeting was composed mostly of the friends of Mr. Clay." Neither of these statements is consistent with the facts. It is true that some two or three individuals were present who were opposed to Gen. Jackson, but who would support a Jackson Electoral Ticket with the name of Mr. Barbour on it for Vice President. There were others, (and the Editor of this paper was one of them) who, though not what the Editors would call "decided Jackson men," are yet still more averse to Clay or Van Buren. As to the motives of the Editors in endeavoring to produce the impression that it is the Clay men who are playing off this "game," we have nothing to do with them.

The Virginia Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the Vice Presidency, will assemble at Charlottsville, this day.

The North Carolina Convention, for the same purpose, will meet at Raleigh on Monday next.

A meeting was held at Tarborough on the 29th ult. at which 108 persons were present, by whom it was unanimously resolved to recommend P. P. Barbour to the Raleigh Convention for the Vice Presidency. Joseph R. Lloyd, Esq. was appointed a Delegate to that Convention.

Another meeting was held on the same day, at the same place, of friends of Mr. Van Buren, in number 138.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hertford county, held at Winton on the 30th ult. Gen. Bridger J. Montgomery, Elijah H. Sharpe and Kenneth Rayner, Esqrs. were appointed Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.

Meetings have also been held in Hyde and Perquimons Counties, and Delegates appointed to the Raleigh Convention. In Hyde county, Benjamin Saunderson, Spiers Smith, and Benj'n Foreman, Esquires, were appointed Delegates. The names of the Delegates from Perquimons are not mentioned. We regret that the proceedings of these meetings came to hand at too late an hour to enable us to comply with the request to insert them.

A meeting was held at the Court House in Windsor, Bertie County, on the 28th ult. at which Jas. G. Mhoon, Geo. B. Outlaw, and Lewis Thompson, Esqrs. were appointed delegates from that county to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 18th inst.

Tarborough Free Press.

☞ "Mortimer," in our next.

Candidates.—On Thursday last, David McNeill, Esq. and Capt. John Barclay, declared themselves candidates to represent this county in the House of Commons.

John Smith, Sen. and John D. Eccles, Esqs. have been heretofore announced as candidates, having been nominated at a public meeting.

Congress.—A number of private bills have been passed by the Senate, during the week, notwithstanding most of the time of that body has been devoted to the U. S. Bank Bill, which has undergone a number of amendments, and is now under discussion on its merits. It is not supposed that the debate will be protracted, and as there is a majority of five or six votes in favor of the bill, it has probably ere this passed its third reading in the Senate. One of the amendments provides that the Bank shall pay a bonus to Government of $200,000 a year, during its existence. An amendment was offered, and rejected, to reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent.—Another was equally unsuccessful, to limit the charter to ten, instead of fifteen years.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie's Tariff Bill, which proposed to equalize the duties upon all articles, whether protected or not, and to reduce the duties gradually, until they were put down to 12½ pr. ct., has been rejected, 81 votes to 41. And the bill reported by Mr. Adams from the Committee of Manufactures, is now under discussion; with a proposition to strike out the whole bill and substitute one offered by Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, more high-toned than that of Mr. Adams. It will probably be some weeks before a final decision.

Charles Shepard, Esq. is a candidate to represent the Town of Newbern in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We learn with pleasure that our Board of Internal Improvements have engaged Mr. Rawle, an eminent Civil Engineer from Pennsylvania, for the purpose of making Examinations and Surveys of the Central and Yadkin Rail Roads. Mr. R. left the city yesterday for Beaufort for the purpose of exploring the country, and commencing the Survey as soon as practicable.

We have also the satisfaction of stating, that within a few days past, a considerable addition has been made to the Subscriptions in this city for Stock in the Central Rail-Road, and that we have now good reason to believe that our citizens generally will become interested in this important Work.—*Ral. Reg.*

Foreign Bank Notes.—At the session of 1830, our Legislature passed an act to prohibit the circulation within this State, after the 4th of July 1832, of Bank Notes of other States, under the denomination of *five dollars*.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company took place on the 1st inst. and after the transaction of such business as could then be done adjourned to the following day, when the business being completed the meeting was adjourned sine die.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the following year.

JAMES MEBANE, Esq. President.
JOHN H. HALL,
EW'D. L. WINSLOW,
NATH. MENDENHALL,
CHAS. J. WILLIAMS, } Directors.
GEORGE McNEILL, Esq. Agent.

We understand that but for a few law suits in which the Company is involved, and which will shortly be decided, the present value of the stock of the company would be considerably beyond what it has been for a number of years past, and that an increase of Tolls upon the River of about 20 per cent. has taken place within the last year, without any increase of rate.

The re-election of Mr. Mebane to the Presidency of the Company is the most satisfactory evidence of a change which we understand has taken place in the opinions of several of the Stockholders within the past year relative to the practicability of making, and the utility when accomplished, of a boat navigation in the Cape Fear up to Haywood. Mr. Mebane was we believe at the annual meeting in 1831, removed from the Presidency solely upon the grounds of a difference of opinion between him and those who represented the majority of stock as to the propriety of directing any considerable portion of the means of the Company to that object. We are informed that many of those who opposed him last year upon that ground are now entirely convinced that the thing is practicable, and if accomplished would be highly beneficial.

FROM THE GEORGIA COURIER.

The route to the Warm Springs, in Buncombe County, N. C. has been thronged with fashionable travellers for several years. The consequences have been thriving Villages with elegant Hotels and good roads with suitable accommodations at intermediate spots. No one, who has spent a summer on this route, can ever forget the beautiful village of Greenville and its elegant accommodations. As he leaves it, at every step the romantic interest of the landscape gains on his feelings. The misty mountains, hid at intervals, ever & anon rise suddenly on his tract, half concealing the rocky precipice and dashing cataract, and apparently so close, that he strains his eyes to discern the eagle perched on the bough of the thunder-splintered pine and calmly surveying the abyss below. Immersed in summer in the heated atmosphere of a Southern City, who has not sighed for the air beyond the mountains—for only one long inspiration at the top of Saluda Gap, and to be permitted to quench his thirst and lave his burning temples at Poinsett's and Davis' and Murray's Springs' Ashville, what shall erase from our memory thy clover hills, keen air and romantic prospect?—We cannot say much for the pleasure of the descent by the Turnpike from Ashville to the Warm Springs. The road, however, is highly romantic and even terrific. It is directly on the brink of the rapid and agitated river, often within its former bed, and so narrow as in many places to be impassable for two carriages at a time. On your right rises an almost perpendicular bank, covered with large trees clustered with vines, and here and there overhang the road, tremendous rocks, whose balance apparently an infant might destroy and send tumbling down on all below. It is an agitating scene through its whole extent. The opposite bank presents a bold outline of hills and rocks covered with the sturdy oak and towering pine.—The river is foaming and tumbling and roaring at your side, and you are rarely clear of that thrilling sensation, which constantly accompanies the presence of danger. On the other hand, an insurmountable barrier frowns over your head, and seems to threaten to overwhelm you with some giant of the forest or loose fragment of primeval rock. The angry flood appears to be still agitated with that passion which rent it at first a passage through the mountains and seems determined to plough still deeper its rocky channel into the everlasting granite. None can behold its agitation without a sympathising sensation. When you have reached the Springs or returned to Ashville, you feel like you had awoke from a teriffic dream, in which you had escaped some indescribable danger, and the calm, which succeeds this storm of feeling, is as great as contrast can make it. Description is feeble in giving an idea of this part of the route. Reader, visit it, and judge for yourself.

It is a long time since we heard of the editor of the Liberator, and we are glad at last to find him where he should be, in such respectable company as is mentioned in the following article from the New Bedford Gazette.

Splendid Ball.—We understand the top of the colored circle in Boston, lately gave a splendid ball at Medford, to which the editor of the Liberator was invited. The dresses worn on the occasion were said to have been uncommonly rich and appropriate. One gentleman, an "*attache*" to one of the Hotels in B., was dressed in drab corduroy breeches, blue stockings, sky blue coat with steel buttons, and a scarlet velvet vest, faced with black, and elegantly embroidered with light yellow tape. His lady wore a white satin gown, made short enough to expose about an inch of a yellow flannel petticoat, pointed, and corded with red cord. On her head she wore three yellow pompons so disposed as to form a three jingered jack. Other dresses, equally tasty, were observed. Three old fashioned and vulgar dances gave way to the more fashionable and genteel waltzes and quadrilles. The party broke up about *nine* o'clock the next morning, highly delighted with their night's entertainment.

Communication.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of Henry Clay, held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 7th day of June, 1832, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair, and E. L. Winslow was requested to act as Secretary.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions introduced the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The Committee appointed at your meeting last evening, to frame a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of your sentiments, having proceeded to the execution of the duty assigned them, beg leave to report the following Preamble and Resolutions, which they now submit for your consideration, viz:

WHEREAS, it is of great importance to our Country that an able, wise, and energetic man should preside over the affairs of our Government: and whereas, the present Chief Magistrate, by several of his official acts, has manifested that he is destitute of those high qualifications which are requisite to constitute fitness for the exalted station which he occupies: and whereas, the present crisis of our national concerns demands the exercise of the utmost prudence and political skill: and whereas, upon looking through our country among the most talented and distinguished of our citizens, we can find no individual combining in his character, such pure patriotism and moral worth, together with such splendid acquirements and great political experience as Henry Clay, none who is more worthy of the confidence of the people, or who is more likely to meet their approbation.—It is therefore,

Resolved, That we disapprove of General Jackson as a Candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, and regard his past conduct as ample evidence of his unfitness for the elevated office of Chief Magistrate of a free, intelligent and virtuous people.

Resolved, That it is our opinion, that in the present condition of our country, the President should be a man of pure patriotism, diplomatic experience, unswerving integrity and uncompromising devotion to the principles of our government.

Resolved, That we regard Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as better qualified than any other citizen now a candidate for the Presidency, to sustain and promote the interests of our country.

Resolved, That we will support Henry Clay as a Candidate for the office of President of the United States, and John Sergeant as a Candidate for the office of Vice President.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the citizens of the State of North Carolina, who are favorable to the liberties and happiness of our country, to vote for Henry Clay as President, and John Sergeant as Vice-President, at the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the people of the different Electoral Districts in this State, to nominate Electors on the Electoral Ticket for Henry Clay as President, and John Sergeant as Vice President.

Resolved, That it is expedient that two Delegates be appointed from each of the Counties in this Electoral District, to meet at Rockingham, in Richmond County, on the first Tuesday after the third Monday in July next, to nominate an Elector for this District.

Whereupon Robert McIntyre and Duncan McCormick were appointed Delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence of twelve persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to communicate with the other Counties composing this Electoral District, and with the other parts of the State, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting. Whereupon,

Dr. B. ROBINSON,	THOS. J. CURTIS,
JONATHAN EVANS,	NEILL BEARD,
ESEK ARNOLD,	WM. McMILLAN, Esq.
HENRY ELLIOTT,	JOHN LIPPITT,
E. L. WINSLOW,	JOSEPH BAKER, and
Dr. J. H. DICKSON,	NEILL McNAIR,

were appointed said committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Carolina Observer, the North Carolina Journal, Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Greensborough Patriot, Yadkin & Catawba Journal, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

B. ROBINSON, Chairman.
E. L. WINSLOW, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, Mr. ARCHIBALD B. McFADYEN, to Miss CHRISTIAN McNEILL, daughter of Capt. Neill McNeill, of this County

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Robt. McNab, Mr. JESSE B. GEORGE to Miss LUCY GATEWOOD, both of Anson County.

On the 30th ultimo, at Good Spring, near Salem, by the Rev. B. Reichel, RODERICK MURCHISON, Esq. Att. at Law, to Miss HENRIETTA M. BLUM.

DIED,

On the morning of the 25th ult., at Paulings, Dutchess County, New York, Mrs. SUSANNAH ARNOLD, in the 93d year of her age, mother of Esek Arnold Esq., of this town.

Near Cheraw, S. C., on Friday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ERVIN, wife of Col. James R. Ervin, and eldest daughter of the late Gen. Erasmus Powe.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 9. Corn 60 a 62. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

June 11, 1832. 84tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust executed by Luke Bowen deceased, to secure the payment of a debt due to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, the undersigned will sell at public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th of July next, a Lot of Land on the West side of Green Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, adjoining the lot owned by the Estate of Simeon Belden, and fronting on said street 63 feet.

Terms made known at day of sale.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, June 12, 1832. 84tds.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Daniel H. Muse, vs. Joseph J. Person. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court, on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

June 11, 1832. 84 6wp.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John B. Kelly vs. Dugald McMillan. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

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CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

June 11, 1832. 84 6wp.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain

ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22 58tf

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholessle or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

SALTED HIDES.

200 Large Salted Hides, for sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.

May 15.—80-4t

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

May 1, 1832.

J. CAMPBELL,

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

For Rent,

THE *WHARF* and *WARE HOUSES* in Campbellton, late the property of D. Thompson and now owned by Benjamin Rush. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE.

May 21, 1832. 81-4w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments. AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,

December 6. 57tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
Proprietors.

May 1st, 1832.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

J. R. McCORMAC.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col'd and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 9. 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING

Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 84tf.